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Ventnor Urban District Council

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
INCLUDING THE
REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962

THE VENTNOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
including the report of
THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. F.E. Ingram.

Councillors Miss D.L. Lake, K.M. Shorrocks,
G. Rendall, W. Burden, A.E. Walters.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

John D. Russell
M.B., B.S.(Syd.), D.P.H.(Lond.)

35% M.O.H. to Ryde Borough and Sandown-
Shanklin and Ventnor Urban District Councils.

65% Senior Medical Officer, Isle of Wight
County Council.

Office:- County Hall, Newport.
Telephone:- Newport 2261.

Public Health Inspector

F.R. Williams Resigned 1.7.62
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

J.D. Haddon Commenced duties
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. 1.8.62

Clerk

Mrs. D. Morris

Rodent Operative

Mr. R. Norman

VENTNOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Ventnor Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances for the year 1962 in accordance with the direction of the Ministry of Health, having special regard to the Ministry of Health Circular 1/63.

STATISTICS

General

The year was remarkable for the low rainfall but not for the hours of sunshine.

Vital

There was a reversal of the downward trend in population with an estimated increase of 100 over last year.

No obvious trends are to be seen in the Birth and Death Rates.

The figures for England and Wales issued by the Registrar General for 1962 show a further definite drop in infant mortality and stillbirths, bringing both rates to new low records.

I am pleased to record yet again no maternal death.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Deaths due to coronary heart disease and lung cancer continue to show a national increase. Locally there were fewer deaths due to coronary heart disease than last year but a considerable increase in deaths from lung cancer is recorded.

Two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis will be noted and, sad to record, one death from motor vehicle accident.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

A large number of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting occurred during the summer followed by "the winter vomiting disease" in October to December. In both outbreaks the cause was undetermined. Food, water, sanitation and ventilation were all examined without result. Specimens of human origin, which were few and difficult to come by in view of the sudden onset, and the short duration of the diseases, were all negative.

The former disease must be suspected as dysentery and the latter is probably a virus disease.

Outbreaks of winter vomiting have occurred for at least the past four years and seem to start in the South of England.

Three persons infected with Smallpox entered the country on separate occasions between the 16th and the 25th December, 1961. In each case the infected person travelled by air from the stricken city of Karachi in Pakistan, where over 250 deaths from the disease were caused by a serious epidemic, and entered the country before evidence of the disease was present. Each had a certificate of revaccination. Two of the immigrants died. The resultant epidemic on the mainland focused the public's attention on vaccination, causing a great demand for it up and down the country. Against the advice of the Ministry and prudent Medical Officers of Health, mass vaccination was adopted in different parts of the country.

Stringent measures taken by port health authorities and contacts found, vaccinated and placed under surveillance brought the epidemic to a close.

Of the 24 United Kingdom residents who died, none had been vaccinated or revaccinated within the previous three years, except eight, who were vaccinated or revaccinated after contact with smallpox.

If evidence is needed on the value of vaccination this is it and yet vaccination in childhood still has the lowest acceptance rate of all the vaccinal procedures.

No cases of smallpox occurred on the Island but one was kept busy on routine follow-up of contacts and the medical examination of suspected cases.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified for the seventh successive year. The number of cases in England and Wales was lower than it has been for nearly half a century. Notifications totalled 325.

Since poliomyelitis was made notifiable in 1912 only once, in 1918, have fewer cases been notified. In 1947, when the disease assumed epidemic proportions, there were more than 7,000 cases and, in 1955, the year before the vaccination campaign began, there were over 6,000 cases.

Following the campaign, more than 18 million people in England and Wales have been vaccinated.

The Minister of Health issued a statement in which he said, "Local authorities, the doctors and everyone concerned are to be congratulated but the new low record is no reason to let up on vaccinations.

Poliomyelitis can always stage a comeback if the people under forty who are still unprotected do not get themselves vaccinated and if the vaccination of infants and children is allowed to fall off".

The number of notifications of infectious diseases, 3, excluding food poisoning, was the smallest for a decade.

Infectious diseases in England and Wales were less prevalent than usual, the incidence of whooping cough being exceptionally low. The notifications of scarlet fever, acute pneumonia, typhoid and paratyphoid fever were also below the level of recent years. Notifications of diphtheria showed a fall after being at a fairly constant level during the past four years and were the lowest ever recorded.

A case of food poisoning by salmonella typhimurium occurred in a small child who had just returned from the mainland. The child was ill enough to require hospitalisation. The family with whom he had stayed had a small child, who suffered at the same time with diarrhoea, the causal organism was not identified.

In June an outbreak of food poisoning affecting 10 persons (3 notified) occurred in a guest house, where 28 persons were at risk. In the absence of any findings by the laboratory, no specific organism or food could be shown to have caused the outbreak. On verbal evidence the likely meal was breakfast, when the sausages were said to have an odd taste, and in that event the incubatory period was from 10 to 24 hours.

A case of typhoid fever was notified in a boy who showed clinical signs but no organism was discovered.

In spite of a most exhaustive investigation the origin of the disease remained a mystery.

The boy, who was admitted to hospital, made a full recovery and on discharge was free from the carrier state.

Non notifiable acute infectious hepatitis became rampant in a private school for delicate pupils. It was introduced into the school by a child from the mainland. Months later when over half the pupils had been affected, the outbreak ended, helped, I believe, by hospitalisation of some cases, strict isolation of others and the most strenuous efforts to achieve hygienic conditions in general and especially in the preparation of food. There were no fatalities.

I was informed by the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance that Sickness Benefit claims for the week ending 20th January were 350 per cent above the normal weekly average, represented by a total of 598 against the usual 160.

Enquiries made to general practitioners disclosed that some two thirds of this total were due to cases of influenza and bronchitis. As routine the presence of influenza in the districts was notified to a Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health.

During the year the Council adopted byelaws under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, to regulate standards of hygiene in hairdressing shops. That there is a potential danger of spread of minor conditions, such as boils, which nevertheless cause a considerable amount of pain and disturbance, is evident from two recent surveys. One was carried out this year in Australia and the other in Glasgow in 1959. The surveys showed that instruments, towels and cloths with inadequate cleansing and sterilization can easily spread staphylococci, which can flourish with the minor skin damage unavoidable in haircutting. Codes of practice were issued to all proprietors and an inspection of each premises was carried out. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Mass Radiography Unit from Southampton visited the Island during May, June and July. The total number of persons x-rayed was 15,314 (14,471 in 1960). The number of cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis discovered was 37, giving an incidence of 2.42 per 1,000 (7.12 per 1,000 in 1960).

For full details of this survey, see the Report of the Director, to whom I am indebted for the above information. With the support of the public, by making use of the facilities offered by Mass Radiography, medical science is at present in a position to completely eliminate tuberculosis in this country.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

Two persons were admitted to hospital under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as being persons in need of care and attention.

FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The standing Dental Advisory Committee after studying the report, "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the Results Achieved after Five Years", advised the Minister of Health "to take action to promote the general adoption of fluoridation in England and Wales as soon as possible".

The Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, announced in Parliament on the afternoon of the 10th of December that he will approve schemes submitted to him by local health authorities for arranging with water undertakers to add fluoride to water supplies where these are deficient in it.

In 1959 five Island water sources were analysed and found to contain from 0.10 to 0.20 fluoride parts per million, which would necessitate the addition of fluoride to bring the level up to the desired concentration of one part per million.

It has been shown conclusively that, where the concentration of fluoride is raised to a level of one part per million, the amount of dental decay in children's teeth is reduced by some 50 to 60 per cent, and that the benefit conferred lasts well into middle age.

That there is a need for such a reduction is patently obvious to anyone with the slightest dental experience.

Exhaustive scientific evidence has shown the process of fluoridation to be completely safe. The World Health Organisation stated, "all these findings fit together in a consonant whole that constitutes a great guarantee of safety; a body of evidence without precedence in public health procedures".

Two learned judges have ruled that it is not medication and that there is no interference with personal liberty. One summed-up thus, "As the process would not be acceptable if it were ineffective or hazardous, any objections to it based on personal right should be evaluated as objections to a public health measure which is not merely beneficial but also safe".

There is a small vocal well organised minority who oppose this measure. I deprecate the play they make upon people's fears, their use of statements taken out of context, their selfishness in complaining that fluoridation is only for children, their disregard for and distortion of the truth, and their use of that objectionable word "fluoridationists". Shall we be hearing of "vaccinationists", "pasteurisationists", "chlorinationists", "notificationists", "nutritionists", "sanitationists", etc. etc?

Already well over forty million people throughout the world drink water to which fluoride has been added and I have no doubt the process will be adopted eventually in this country.

Medical advances have been opposed in the past; this is nothing new.

The cost is on an average about 10d. per head per year and that is for the Island less than a 1d. rate.

I think it is a sad reflection on the times that were these comments on fluoridation adverse, the widest publicity would ensue.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is part and parcel of routine daily work. Stress this year was placed upon Smoking and Health as well as the hardy annuals food and general hygiene. It was, however, decided not to take advantage of the offer made by the Central Council for Health Education of a visiting mobile van for propogating the dangers to health from smoking. Apart from doubts about the efficacy of this method it was thought that an approach to the prime target, youth, would be better made by the local health authority.

During the year I gave 13 talks on health topics to various organisations and bodies.

CONFERENCES AND COURSES

I attended the annual conference held by the Royal Society for the promotion of Health at Scarborough. This was the first I had attended and I found it to be a stimulating and worthwhile experience.

NEW LEGISLATION

The new statutes passed during 1962 had little direct significance in regard to public health. This was not unexpected following a year when four statutes, of considerable importance to public health, had become law.

The Landlord and Tenant Act 1962 contains provisions in regard to the provision of rent books and ownership of properties which will be of assistance to public health departments.

The only statutory instrument of direct importance to public health departments was the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1962 which made minor amendments to the 1960 Regulations.

There were however a considerable number of statutory instruments affecting Food and Drugs authorities.

STAFF

Mr. Williams resigned to take up another appointment in July this year and we wish him every success. His place was taken by Mr. J.D. Hadden, who came to us from the midlands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have pleasure in thanking Mr. Hadden for the willing and able support he has given me. I am glad also to record

my appreciation of the support given me by the clerks Mrs. Morris and Mr. Pierce and the Rodent Operative, Mr. Norman.

Finally, I thank the Public Health Committee and the Council for their support and as this is the last report I shall be making, may I say I have been proud to be the Medical Officer of Health of Ventnor Urban District Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

1. GENERAL

Total hours of sunshine during 1962	1,735.0 hours.
Total rainfall during 1962	26.51 inches.
Area in acres	3,562.
Number of inhabited houses (at 31.3.63)	1,937.
Rateable value (at 1.4.62)	£107,027.
Sum represented by ld. rate (1961/62)	£425.

2. VITAL

Population (Registrar General's estimate)	6,100.
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<u>Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of live legitimate births	35	34	69
Number of live illegitimate births	2	2	4
Live birth rate for 1,000 of estimated resident population			12.0
Comparative factor (births)			1.08
Comparative birth rate			13.0
Live birth rate for 1,000 in England & Wales			18.0
Number of legitimate stillbirths	2	-	2
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	-	-	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			26.7
Total live and stillbirths			75
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.5

Deaths

Total number of deaths	62	59	121
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			19.8
Comparative factor (deaths)			0.71
Comparative death rate			14.1
Death rate in England and Wales			11.9
Number of deaths of legitimate infants under one year of age	1	1	2
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age	-	-	-
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			27.4
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			29.0
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			NIL
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)			21.4
Neo-natal mortality rate for 1,000 live births			27.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			27.4
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			53.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..		2 (1)	- (-)
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..		- (1)	- (-)
Diphtheria	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Measles	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Other infective and parasitic diseases					- (-)	1 (-)
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	..	..			2 (1)	1 (-)
" " - lung and bronchus					8 (6)	3 (-)
" " - breast	..	..			- (-)	4 (5)
" " - uterus	..	..			- (-)	- (1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					6 (2)	5 (9)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..		1 (-)	1 (-)
Diabetes	..	..	..		- (-)	1 (3)
Vascular lesions of nervous system			..		8 (5)	11 (7)
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..		10 (18)	5 (7)
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..		1 (3)	3 (1)
Other heart disease	..	..	..		2 (6)	4 (4)
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..		5 (3)	10 (4)
Influenza	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Pneumonia	..	..	..		7 (3)	4 (3)
Bronchitis	..	..	..		3 (5)	- (-)
Other diseases of respiratory system			..		- (-)	1 (-)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..			- (-)	- (-)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			..		1 (-)	- (1)
Nephritis, nephrosis	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..		1 (1)	- (-)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..			- (-)	- (-)
Congenital malformations	..	..	..		- (-)	- (-)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..				3 (3)	3 (3)
Motor Vehicle accidents	..	..	..		1 (1)	- (1)
All other accidents	..	..	..		- (1)	2 (2)
Suicide	..	..	..		1 (-)	- (-)
Homicide and operations of war	..	..			- (-)	- (-)
					<u>62 (60)</u>	<u>59 (51)</u>

Note: Figures for 1961 are entered in brackets.

HEALTH SERVICES

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet fever	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (meninges & C.N.S.)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	1	1	-
	7	2	2

Age at date of notification

Age	Paratyphoid fever	Tuberculosis (other)	Tuberculosis (Meninges & CNS)	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Acute encephalitis (post-infectious)	Erysipelas	Meningococcal infection	Whooping Cough	Measles	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Food Poisoning	Typhoid fever	Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	Pneumonia	Puerperal pyrexia	Diphtheria	Scarlet fever
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 and under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 and under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 and under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 and under 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of outbreaks	..	..	2.
Number of cases	..	..	4.
Number of deaths	..	..	NIL

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - From the weekly returns of head teachers:-

German measles	36.
Chickenpox	16.
Measles	1.
Mumps	2.
Scarlet fever	1.
	<u>56.</u>

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Period	Total	New Cases				Total	Deaths			
		Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.		Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 " " 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 " " 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 " " 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 " " 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1944

Number of samples taken during 1962	26.
Number of samples found to be positive for Tubercle Bacillus	-.
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	-.

VENTNOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Salisbury Gardens,
Ventnor, I.W.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Ventnor Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District and I am indebted to Dr. J.D. Russell for the privilege of presenting this section of his report.

The year under review has been one of steady perseverance and progress in normal daily routine matters. The inspection of food establishments and hotels has again been one of steady progress.

During the year the implementation of the Housing Act 1961 and the standards agreed by this Council in respect of holiday flats, have been carried out.

Much of this report is, of course, due to the work carried out by my predecessor, to whom my thanks are due.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their encouragement, and my colleagues and staff for their help and loyal support during the year.

I am, Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES D. HADDEN

Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Public Health Acts	194.
Public Health Acts (reinspections)	101.
Housing Acts	64.
Housing Acts (reinspections)	26.
Water Supply	22.
Clean Air Act	4.
Caravans	18.
Applications for Council housing	19.
Food premises	159.
Shops Act	44.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	3410.*
Infestations	33.
Interviews etc.	110.
Drainage	30.
Refuse collection	12.
Refuse disposal	19.
Sanitary conveniences	12.
	<u>4297.</u>

* This figure includes 2858 visits made by the Rodent Operative.

Complaints

Two hundred and seventeen complaints as under were received and dealt with:-

Food	4.
Rodent Control	96.
Insect pests	57.
Housing defects	16.
Drainage	28.
Refuse	6.
Miscellaneous	<u>10.</u>
	<u>217.</u>

Statutory Notices

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with by owner</u>
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 39)	1.	1.

Informal Notices

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	16.	14.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	5.	5.
Factories Act	6.	6.

Smoke Observations

During 1962 two smoke observations were taken. In both cases the observations were satisfactory.

Water Supply
(a) Public Supply

The Urban District is supplied by the Isle of Wight Water Board from the following sources:-

- (a) A deep well in the Waterworks, Mitchell Avenue, Ventnor;
- (b) A supply of surface water from the Railway Tunnel;
- (c) A spring at Wroxall;
- (d) Two springs at St. Lawrence.

The water is chlorinated but not filtered. It is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Supplies were satisfactory in quantity and quality during the year. The sampling of water at source and during treatment is the responsibility of the Water Board.

Copies of the Public Health Laboratory reports are supplied to the County Medical Officer and Public Health Inspector. Given below is a summary of results obtained during the year:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Untreated Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>
Satisfactory	60.	69.
Suspicious	4.	2.
Unsatisfactory	17.	Nil

The public mains supply water direct to 1,927 dwellings with an estimated population of 6,000. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

(b) Private Supplies

Some properties have private supplies of water from springs or wells. Fifty-three samples were taken from six supplies during the year.

Results were:-

<u>Grade</u>	
Satisfactory	28.
Unsatisfactory	20.
Suspicious	5.

Children's Paddling Pool

The paddling pool on the Eastern Esplanade again retained its popularity. The pool is emptied and refilled daily with water from the cascade, a natural spring having unfortunately impure water. The water in the pool is chlorinated by hand. Chlorination carried out just after the filling of the pool with further dosage at the beginning and end of the afternoon have shown the best results.

Private Swimming Pool

The Ventnor Secondary Modern School has an open-air pool, the water of which is obtained from the main water supply. The pool was hand-dosed with chlorine at least once daily when in use.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The refuse collection and disposal service is under the control of the Surveyor and a weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained. Increasing use is being made of the paper sack refuse system, especially in hotels and guest houses. Disposal is by tipping in an old lime quarry. Regular spraying with insecticides and treatment to prevent rodent infestation ensures that nuisance is kept to a minimum.

Sewerage

The contours of the Urban District varying as they do from sea-level to 450 feet in the developed parts of the area, make it impossible to provide a central sewage disposal plant. The inland village of Wroxall is sewered to a small treatment works, the effluent of which discharges into a stream.

Bonchurch at the Eastern end of the district is mainly served by:-

- (a) Cesspools,
- (b) Septic tanks.

except for one private sewer which discharges into the sea.

St. Lawrence is mainly served by:-

- (a) Cesspools,
- (b) Small treatment plants.

The sewage of Ventnor is discharged to the sea from four outfalls.

The Council operates a cesspool emptying service.

No major schemes for the alteration of the sewage and sewage disposal systems are proposed.

Infestations

Complaints of insect pests included:-

Earwigs	1.
Flies	28.
Cockroaches	15.
Woodlice	7.
Fleas	1.
Ants	5.
Wasps nests	44.

Treatment and eradication of the above insect pests was carried out by modern insecticides. A charge of 5/-d. was levied in respect of the destruction of wasps nests.

Rodent Control

Two hundred and thirty-six premises were treated during the year. The Rodent Operative making 3,334 visits, 1,219 of which were for routine inspections. The annual testing and treatment of the Council's sewers was carried out during the year. Two manholes were found to be infested. Treatment was carried out until a "no take" was recorded.

Housing

Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.	4.
Number of demolition orders made	NIL
Number of undertakings to carry out repairs accepted	NIL
Number of houses demolished	NIL
Number of premises made fit as a result of undertakings given by the owner	NIL
Number of premises made fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	21.
Number of new houses erected during the year 1962:-	
By local authority	8.
By private builders	19.

Improvement Grants

During the year 3 applications for discretionary grants and 7 for standard grants were approved by the Council.

Council Housing

The Council own 218 houses and flats and at the end of the year there were 64 applicants for housing on the Council list of whom only 8 were priority cases.

As a result of the increased demand for the housing of the elderly, a block of eight one-bedroom flats in the town area have been erected by the Council.

Caravan Sites

There are two holiday caravan sites in the Urban District. In addition three individual caravans are used for this purpose. Eighteen visits were made to the caravan sites for supervision and in connection with the issue of site licences.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

At the end of the year the number of food premises in the district was 134 classified as follows:-

Bakehouses	4.
Butchers	6.
Cafes, snack bars and Kiosks	42.
Sugar confectioners	11.
Flour confectioners	6.
Dairies	2.
Fishmongers	3.
Fried fish shops	3.
Grocers	26.
Licenced premises	23.
(Other than private hotel licences)	

Food Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and
Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Registered for the sale of ice-cream:-</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
Grocers	17.	33.
Confectioners	9.	12.
Kiosks	10.	16.
Fishmongers	1.	9.
Cafes etc.	<u>26.</u>	<u>30.</u>
	<u>63.</u>	<u>100.</u>

Registered for the preparation of Sausages:-

Butchers	<u>3.</u>	<u>14.</u>
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Registered for the Preservation of Food
(by cooking)

Grocers	2.	1.
Fried Fish shops	3.	2.
Fishmongers	<u>1.</u>	<u>4.</u>
	<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>

Premises Registered under the Milk and Dairies
Regulations, 1959

Dairies	<u>2.</u>	<u>1.</u>
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Unsound Food

Unsound food surrendered for destruction included:-

2 Gallons	Shellfish
732 lbs.	Fresh meat
27 lbs.	Tinned meat
50 lbs.	Tinned vegetables
66 lbs.	Tinned ham
19 lbs.	Wet fish
31 lbs.	Tinned corned beef

All unsound food is stained and buried on the refuse tip under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Ice Cream

Sixty-three premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the sale of ice cream.

No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream, all supplies being obtained from the larger manufacturers on the mainland, or from a wholesale manufacturer from an adjoining district.

Slaughter of Animals Act

The licences of two slaughtermen were renewed.

Food Sampling

The Isle of Wight County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, is responsible for sampling, and I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the following information regarding samples taken during the year ended 31st March, 1963:-

<u>Article Sampled</u>	<u>Appropriate Tests</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>		
		<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Void</u>
Milk (raw)	Fat	8	-	-
	Solids not fat	7	1	-
	Methylene blue	11	5	2
Milk (Pasteurized)	Fat	1	-	-
	Solids not fat	1	-	-
	Methylene blue	30	-	-
	Phosphatase	30	-	-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Samples Adulterated or Otherwise Irregular</u>
Bread	NIL
Sausages	1. (Sulphur dioxide not declared)

Factories Acts 1937 - 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1.	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	23.	10.	6.	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excl. out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	24.	10.	6.	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	<div>Referred To H.M. Inspector</div>	<div>Referred By H.M. Inspector</div>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	NIL	6	NIL

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Stuffed Toys	18.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NiL

